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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 25 November 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/31, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 10 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"7. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"8. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 8 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

2. Under the above-quoted paragraph 10 of resolution 47/31, the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives" does not appear in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session. The present report is circulated in the INF/series as a document of the session in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this item on an annual basis.

3. By a note dated 28 January 1993, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 47/31, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

4. A total of 11 new cases of violations, as well as additional information on cases previously reported, were reported by States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 during the period 19 September 1992 to 1 August 1993 (the number of cases reported during the previous two years was 35 and 68, respectively). 1/

5. In connection with 16 cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, nine follow-up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

6. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

7. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 1 August 1993, of ratification of, and accessions or successions

to, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31

A. Analytical summary of the reports

8. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period 19 September 1992 to 1 August 1993 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

9. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity, and include a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of these incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

10. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic or consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to the personnel; violent attacks on such premises; and other acts of violence and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic missions and consular posts.

11. Most of the reported incidents involved an intrusion into diplomatic or consular offices. Mexico reported two such incidents at its consular offices in the United States which also involved the theft of consular property. Germany reported the intrusion into and occupation of the Turkish consular office at Munich, during which the intruders took several staff members hostage before finally releasing them and surrendering to the German police which is investigating the incident. Romania reported two incidents on its territory concerning the intrusion of Somali demonstrators into the United Nations Information Centre at Bucharest which resulted in damage to the premises and the intrusion into the Sudanese consulate, during which the intruders set fire to the premises and attacked the consulate staff, with one person suffering serious injuries as a result of being forced to jump out of a window. Romania further reported that the perpetrators were arrested and are awaiting judicial proceedings.

12. Two other incidents were reported concerning diplomatic premises. Germany reported a demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy at Bonn, during which the demonstrators blocked access to the Embassy until the police intervened and cleared the way. Iraq reported minor damage to its mission to the United Nations in New York by a person passing by the premises who was immediately arrested.

13. There were a number of communications providing information in response to previously reported incidents involving diplomatic or consular premises with regard to the results of any criminal investigation or judicial proceedings,

measures taken to avoid similar occurrences; and in some instances offers to pay ex gratia compensation.

2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

14. There were several reported incidents of violent attacks directed against diplomatic or consular personnel in the United States and Turkey. Two such incidents occurred in New York. Germany reported that a diplomat with its Mission to the United Nations was the victim of an armed robbery. China reported an attack against a Chinese delegate to the United Nations in which the person was seriously injured and property was stolen. With regard to the latter incident, the United States communicated the results of the police investigation as well as information on crime prevention and avoidance provided to the Chinese Mission to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

15. Three incidents involving car bombs at Ankara, which were reported by Turkey, resulted in serious injury to an Egyptian diplomat and his relative, the death of an Israeli diplomat, and injury to the car belonging to an Indian diplomat, respectively. Turkey also reported an attack against the Consulate-General of Yugoslavia.

16. One incident of hostage taking was reported by Mexico, whose Ambassador to Costa Rica was taken hostage in that country and subsequently released.

17. There were several communications providing information in response to previously reported incidents involving the safety and security of diplomatic or consular personnel with respect to the results of criminal investigations and judicial proceedings.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[31 December 1992]

The Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 25 November 1992* regarding the action taken as a consequence of the demonstration against the Turkish Consulate-General at Melbourne.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.1.

The Australian Permanent Mission has the honour to advise that, at the demonstration against the Turkish Consulate-General at Melbourne on 25 March 1992, one demonstrator threw paint at the building. Because of the small number of police present and because he was protected by the crowd, an attempt to arrest him failed. Police inquiries into the incident are continuing. When the offender is located, he will be proceeded against.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: English]

[12 January 1993]

1. At around 4 p.m. on 13 November 1992, Mr. Yang Jie, Adviser to the Chinese delegation to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, was robbed by an unidentified person at an exit of the subway station at 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York. Yang was stabbed in the waist by the person. Afterwards the New York City police department concerned investigated the case, but there has been no result so far and the criminal is still at large.

2. The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns the criminal acts that have harmed a Chinese diplomat and urges the host country to take all the necessary measures to prevent similar incidents.*

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[27 January 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 6 August 1992,** has the honour to communicate the following:

1. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Cyprus is housed in a five-floor building and occupies the top three floors. The telephone exchange system of the building is positioned in a special box on the ground floor. For security purposes, the police patrol the area at irregular periods during the day and night.

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* For the report submitted by the United States on this incident, see No. 19 below.

** Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced in document A/47/325.

2. On 23 April 1991, during one of these irregular patrols, four people were arrested in the building: two men and two women, carrying a variety of tools, and the police officers discovered an interference with the telephone-exchange system of the building.

3. According to the police investigation, the four suspects were Israeli nationals and were accused in court for violation of private property. All were found guilty and fined £500 each.

4. Following this incident, further measures were taken to strengthen the security around the building of the Embassy in compliance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: English]

[16 October 1992]

The Permanent Representative of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992, has the honour to communicate the following:

1. On 24 September 1992, at 1.30 a.m., the attaché of the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Mr. Saleh Mohammed Jasem Al-Mubarak was wounded by shooting by an unknown offender when returning to his apartment in Prague 4, Hagarova St. 370. Mr. Al-Mubarak was immediately transported to the Thomayer's Hospital where he underwent surgery and continues to be treated. He was hit by two bullets in the abdomen and one bullet in the collar-bone area.

2. The criminal police is pursuing its investigation of this incident. The gun which was used by the offender has been found.

3. On 30 September and 1 October 1992, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Sheikh Salem Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, visited Prague. He met the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Interior of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Jozef Moravčík and Petr Cermák, who informed him of the ongoing investigation.

5. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/

[Original: English]

[7 May 1992]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations with reference to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 of 11 May and 22 July 1992, has the honour to submit the following information.

1. With regard to the incidents reported by the Permanent Mission of Turkey, the Danish authorities confirm that the incidents relating to the Embassy of Turkey at Copenhagen did occur on the dates reported:

(a) Re the incident of 9 August 1991,* regrettably, the offender has not been found;

(b) Re the incident of 22 March 1992,** the police estimate that about 40 to 50 demonstrators had gathered in front of the Embassy. Police were present, monitoring the demonstration. No arrests were made, since the stone throwers could not be identified. In future, demonstrators will be stationed at a greater distance from the Embassy;

(c) Re the incident of 2 April 1992, at 1300 hours four youths entered the Turkish Information Office at Copenhagen demanding that the staff vacate the Office. They proceeded to vandalize the office property. Police arrived at 1306 hours, and at 1320 hours, the vandals surrendered to the police. The damage to the office property totalled approximately DK 295,000. On 25 January 1993, the Copenhagen City Court sentenced the offenders to 50 days' imprisonment, 50 days' mitigated imprisonment, 10 days' mitigated imprisonment, and 14 fines of DK 100 per day, respectively. A simultaneous action against the Copenhagen office of Turkish Airlines resulted in three offenders being given similar sentences.

2. The Police know of no other incidents in 1992 directed against diplomatic or consular missions or representatives in Copenhagen of a nature warranting a report.

3. It should be pointed out that Danish Police authorities continuously evaluate security conditions relating to foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Denmark. These evaluations form the basis of security measures to be adopted with respect to the individual diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, including those of Turkey.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325.

** Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.1.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[17 March 1993]

Finland has no violations of the kind referred to in operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/, 11/, 12/, 13/, 14/, 15/

[Original: English]

[1 October 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to submit the following final report* concerning the murder in Cologne in November 1989 of the daughter of the political counsellor of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland.

1. By order of 18 May 1992, the public prosecutor's office in Cologne dropped the preliminary proceedings instituted against person or persons unknown for the murder of Joana Kutyla, a Polish national and daughter of Leopold Kutyla, Counsellor with the Polish Embassy at Cologne, who was found stabbed to death at Cologne on 15 November 1989, the reason being that, after exhausting all available means of investigation and evaluating all findings, no reasonable grounds for suspicion had emerged in respect of any particular person or group of persons.

2. Likewise, the analysis of the investigation results placed at the disposal of the public prosecutor's office at Cologne by the Polish judicial authorities in response to letters rogatory did not provide any clues as to the identity of the offender(s) nor any other justification for new investigations.

[Original: English]

[13 October 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations with reference to note LA/COD/4 of the Secretary-General dated 22 July 1992,** has

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Poland, reproduced in document A/45/455/Add.3.

** Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.1.

the honour to submit the following report concerning the incidents involving Turkish consular offices in Germany reported by the Permanent Mission of Turkey on 14 July 1992:

1. On 24 March 1992, the Consulates-General of the Republic of Turkey at Münster and Karlsruhe were attacked, obviously for political reasons.

2. The building of the Consulate-General at Münster was damaged and several dozen people were arrested.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany will indemnify the Republic of Turkey for the damage by way of ex gratia compensation. Preliminary criminal proceedings against the offenders were instituted immediately and are still continuing. The competent German authorities will endeavour to provide Turkish foreign missions and other Turkish institutions in Germany with even greater protection.

[Original: English]

[29 October 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 of 11 June and 12 October 1992,* has the honour to submit the following report concerning the attack on 11 March 1992 against the Turkish Consulate at Mainz:

1. The 11th of March 1992 brought several - patently coordinated - attacks against Turkish installations in the Federal Republic of Germany, among them the Consulate-General of the Republic of Turkey at Mainz. The Consulate-General was temporarily occupied, its interior laid waste. The material damage was considerable. Several demonstrators were apprehended.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany will indemnify the Republic of Turkey for the damages sustained by way of ex gratia compensation. Criminal investigations against the perpetrators were immediately initiated and are continuing. The competent German authorities will endeavour to provide Turkish missions and other Turkish institutions in Germany with even greater protection.

[Original: English]

[4 February 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992,** has the

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325.

** Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325.

honour to communicate the following outcome of the investigations into the violations committed between 11 July and 9 August 1991 against diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Turkey in Germany:

1. The investigation by the Stuttgart public prosecutor's office into an arson attack on the Turkish Consulate-General at Stuttgart on 20 July 1991 was discontinued by an order of 13 October 1992, in accordance with paragraph 2 of section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, since the perpetrators could not be identified.

2. After approximately 30 to 40 persons had demonstrated in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Stuttgart on 13 July 1991 and thrown stones at the building, the public prosecutor's office at Stuttgart instituted an investigation against six people for breach of the peace and criminal damage. The investigation was discontinued by an order of 28 September 1992, in accordance with paragraph 2 of section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for lack of firm evidence and because two of the accused were under age at the time of the offence.

3. With regard to the attack on the Turkish Consulate-General at Karlsruhe on 13 July 1991, the proceedings against one participant in the main trial of 14 February 1992 before the juvenile court of Kehl Local Court have now been discontinued under section 47 (1) (2) of the Law on Juvenile Courts.

4. The proceedings relating to events outside the Turkish Consulate-General at Karlsruhe on 9 August 1991 ended with a final judgement by the Karlsruhe Regional Court of 27 April 1992; the accused was found guilty of attempted arson on the building of the Turkish Consulate-General at Karlsruhe and given a suspended sentence of 18 months.

[Original: English]

[7 April 1993]

1. Mr. Ulrich Schönleiter, Counsellor of this Mission, was the victim of an armed robbery in the borough of Queens, New York, on 1 April 1993, at about 1.41 p.m.

2. Mr. Schönleiter was driving along 59th Street in his car when a Mercedes bumped into his car twice from behind. After a short chase, Mr. Schönleiter was forced at gunpoint to stop and leave his car. The robbers escaped immediately with the car and with personal documents such as credit cards and identification cards.

[Original: English]

[29 July 1993]

1. At about 8.40 a.m. on 24 June 1993, 13 presumed activists of the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) occupied the Turkish Consulate-General in Menzinger Str. 3, Munich, and took several members of staff hostage. The offenders had mixed with visitors in front of the building who were waiting to be admitted and were thus able to enter the building unnoticed by the German policemen standing guard

outside. After difficult negotiations, which, at the final stage, were conducted by Mr. Bernd Schmidbauer, Minister of State at the Federal Chancellery, the offenders released the last hostages at about 11 p.m. and surrendered to the security forces. They were arrested. No one was injured during the attack. The investigation and the questioning of the offenders continue.

2. There were simultaneous attacks on Turkish Consulates-General in several other German cities. Where the attacks ensued from demonstrations, and were therefore anticipated by the police, the attackers could be driven away, thus preventing major damage being done. In one case, a group armed with axes and similar tools forced its way into a Consulate in a surprise attack. There the offenders destroyed all the furnishings, causing considerable damage. No one was injured. A number of people who participated in attacks on Consulates-General were arrested and are still being questioned. Investigations so far have shown that they are members or supporters of the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK).

3. On the same day, about 80 to 100 people took part in a demonstration, which was initially peaceful, in front of the Turkish Embassy. After demonstrators had blocked the access road to the Embassy, the police intervened and cleared the road. There were isolated attacks against policemen. Three people were detained temporarily. The premises of the Turkish Embassy at Bonn were not damaged.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[28 June 1993]

It is to be noted with satisfaction that no serious violations have occurred in Hungary since January 1992 concerning the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations. In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 42/154, the competent Hungarian authorities have been doing their best to take all necessary measures to prevent any acts of violence against the premises and personnel of diplomatic missions. The Government of the Republic of Hungary wishes to reiterate on this occasion as well its firm intention to continue to fully observe and implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with its international obligations in this field.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/

[Original: English]

[8 June 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has the honour with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 25 November 1992,* to state that a person has been apprehended in connection with the explosion in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Tabriz on 25 March 1992 who has confessed to commission of the above-mentioned crime. The decision of the Judicial Authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the punishment of the offender will be notified in due course.

10. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/, 18/

[Original: English]

[4 February 1993]

1. A female who appeared to be a Philippine national threw a metal lock at the gate of the Iraqi mission building in New York on 29 January 1993, at about 10.45 a.m. The incident caused the breakage of the glass of the gate. Fortunately, the police officer assigned to the security of the mission arrested her and informed the appropriate authorities.

2. The Permanent Mission of Iraq would like to remind the United States Mission, being the mission of the host country, that the protection and safety of the mission and its diplomats is the responsibility of the host country.

[Original: Arabic]

[8 March 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's notes No. LA/COD/4 dated 12 May and 14 September 1992, respectively, and transmits herewith a report** in response to the aforementioned notes.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.1.

** Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced in document A/47/325.

1. At 10.15 a.m. on 23 December 1991, two diplomats were loitering near the office of he Mujahidin-i Khalq organization in a provocative manner, despite warnings from the Iraqi authorities to the Iranian Embassy at Baghdad to prevent its staff from approaching those premises, when an altercation broke out between Manu Jirbak, an attaché at the Iranian Embassy, and one of the guards assigned to protect the office. In the course of the dispute the Iranian diplomat received a gunshot wound. He was taken to Al-Kindi Hospital, where he was given the fullest medical attention. The Iranian Government sent a medical team to Baghdad, and it ascertained that the Iraqi Government had discharged its obligations in full by providing the victim with the necessary medical care.

2. The person charged with firing the shot at the Iranian diplomat (a member of the Mujahidin-i Khalq Iranian opposition organization) was brought before the competent court and sentenced to two years' penal servitude under section 404/31 of the Iraqi Penal Code. At the time, the Iranian Embassy was notified so that it could send a representative to attend the court hearings, but it did not do so.

3. With regard to the incident of 20 March 1992 involving Ghulam Riza Ja'fari, Second Secretary at the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, we should like to state the following:

4. This diplomat was hurt and taken to the Medical City Hospital. The court of investigation at Karkh took the necessary measures and questioned Ali Hasan Bur, First Secretary at the Iranian Embassy, concerning the incident. He stated that, while he and the victim were walking in the Embassy garden, the victim suddenly called out and blood flowed from his head; no sound or shot was heard, and no one was observed. However, the victim refused to make a statement to the investigating authorities. Because the identity of the perpetrator was unknown, the court decided to close the case temporarily. The victim received the fullest care at the hospital and, when his condition had improved, left it on 8 April 1992.

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: Arabic]

[30 September 1992]

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4,* to provide the following information:

1. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), which imposes sanctions on Libya, a number of impetuous and zealous individuals -

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Venezuela, reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.2.

mostly young people - gathered and marched, in the form of a demonstration, on some embassies at Tripoli. The security forces barred the demonstrators' way, using tear gas in order to disperse them. However, despite these security precautions, some demonstrators managed to break through the security lines and to mount an assault on the premises of the Venezuelan Embassy, where they inflicted some material damage to express their rejection of the aforementioned resolution.

2. The security forces were able in the end to make all the demonstrators leave the Embassy premises. They placed the building and its staff under heavy guard.

3. In view of our desire to preserve the good relations existing between the Great Jamahiriya and Venezuela and to obviate any negative consequences from this chance incident on the solid links between our two countries, the Great Jamahiriya expressed its regret to the Venezuelan Government and affirmed its condemnation of what had taken place: it considered the action to have been directed principally against itself rather than against the friendly State of Venezuela. There would be no repeat of such action against the Venezuelan Embassy, nor against other Embassies accredited to the Jamahiriya, and the Jamahiriya would assume responsibility and provide equitable compensation for the damage done to the Embassy.

4. As evidence of the Jamahiriya's feelings with respect to this situation, the Venezuelan Ambassador at Tripoli was granted an audience with senior Jamahiriya officials at which they expressed their profound regret over the incident. The Ambassador showed understanding of the situation and, commendably, transmitted all the true information and facts to his country's officials, explaining the circumstances which had led to this chance incident. In doing so, he helped greatly to mitigate the consequences of the regrettable incident: his country's Government formed an understanding of what had actually happened and was sufficiently satisfied to allow him to return to work at the Venezuelan Embassy at Tripoli in order further to promote the good relations existing between the two countries for the benefit of their two friendly peoples.

5. In accordance with the Jamahiriya's obligations as a consequence of the incident, a committee of experts was formed to assess the damage done to the Venezuelan Embassy. Initially, a new two-story building was made available as alternative premises for the Embassy, and the Jamahiriya paid 84,000 dinars (US$ 280,000) to cover rental of the new premises for a period of two years.

6. In affirmation of its commitment fully to guarantee the security of political missions accredited to Libya and the safety of their staff, the Jamahiriya has adopted additional tight security precautions to protect the missions and their staff. It has also taken all the measures necessary to ensure that missions can carry on their business as normal and with absolute peace of mind.

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

[23 April 1993]

Luxembourg has no violations of the kind referred to in operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

13. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: Spanish]

[6 May 1993]

1. Between Saturday, 8 February, and Sunday, 9 February 1992, one or more individuals entered the Consulate-General of Mexico in Houston, Texas. They broke a window and stole two personal computers, on which was stored important information. The theft was reported to the appropriate police department and taken note of by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. Early on the morning of 22 July 1992, an amount in cash was stolen from the consular agency of Mexico at Oxnard, Texas. The perpetrators gained entry through a window and destroyed some of the furniture. The break-in was reported to the local police and additional security measures were taken.

3. On 23 September 1992, a Honduran national took hostage, at the headquarters of the Ministry of Security of Costa Rica, the Ambassador of Mexico to Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Minister of Security, the Chief of Intelligence of Honduras, and Bishop Luis Alfonso Santos. Orlando Ordoñes, the hostage taker, instructed the Ambassador to drive to the airport, where he released her. He then flew to Honduras with the remaining hostages in a Costa Rican Government aircraft. These hostages were released on payment of $100,000 by the Government of Costa Rica. After collecting the money, the hijacker travelled to Mexico on 24 September, accompanied by two officials from our Embassy in Honduras. The Government of Mexico denied the asylum request made by Orlando Ordoñes, who a few days thereafter left Mexican territory.

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[6 July 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations has the honour to report that there have been no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives at Oslo in the period between August 1992 and June 1993.

1. As regards previously reported incidents,* the relevant Norwegian authorities have informed that pursuant to the instructions of the Director General of Public Prosecution, 12 persons were charged with the assault on the Iranian Embassy at Oslo on 5 April 1992. The prosecuting authorities now await the case to be scheduled for hearing in the Oslo City Court.

2. On 23 December 1992, the 31 persons charged with the assault on the Turkey Embassy Chancery at Oslo on 21 March 1992, with the exception of one minor, were sentenced to six months imprisonment. The minor was sentenced to 90 days imprisonment, but the serving of the sentence was deferred for a probation period of two years. The Court also decided to defer the serving of the sentence for a probation period of two years for another two of the persons convicted. These two, however, were sentenced to pay a fine of Nkr 4,000 to the public treasury in addition to the sentence of imprisonment, alternatively eight days imprisonment.

3. Twenty-four of the 31 persons convicted have appealed their sentences. The appellate court has not yet decided whether the appeals shall be allowed.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22/

[Original: French]

[21 July 1993]

1. On 10 February 1992, at about 8 a.m., a group of about 100 Somali applicants for asylum, who have been in Romania since 1991, including women and children, suddenly entered the courtyard of the United Nations Information Centre at Bucharest.

2. They surrounded and took over the building, including its staff, for 12 hours. They demanded a more rapid settlement of their applications for

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325 and Add.1.

asylum and requested the representatives of the United Nations to support their departure for Western countries.

3. The Somali demonstrators damaged the courtyard of the Centre and the adjoining buildings.

4. The police forces intervened and, without using violence, succeeded in removing the demonstrators.

5. On 18 May 1993, eight Sudanese citizens broke into the Consulate of Sudan at Bucharest on the occasion of a scheduled hearing and, following animated discussions with the diplomats, perpetrated acts of violence against the Consul and the First Secretary. The latter was forced to jump out of the window as a result of which his legs were fractured. Finally, the Sudanese set the Consulate on fire. Those responsible for this incident were quickly arrested and a police and judicial inquiry is under way with a view to bringing them to justice without delay.

16. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 23/

[Original: French]

[21 July 1993]

Tunisia has no violations of the kind referred to in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 47/31 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

17. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 24/

[Original: English]

[31 May 1993]

1. On 28 October 1991, a bomb exploded in the parked car of Mr. Abdullah Hüseyin El Koraby, press attache of the Egyptian Embassy at Ankara. Mr. El Koraby and his daughter were injured. The explosion also caused some material damage.

2. On 7 March 1992, a bomb exploded in the parked car of Mr. Ehud Sadan, a member of the Israeli Embassy at Ankara. The explosion caused the death of Mr. Sadan and a Turkish citizen, who was on the scene by coincidence. Two other Turkish citizens were wounded as well.*

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* For a report on the incident received from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel, see document A/47/325.

3. On 12 December 1992, a bomb exploded in the parked car of Mr. Yash Paul Kumar, second secretary at the Indian Embassy at Ankara. The explosion caused material damage. There were no injuries or deaths.

4. On 3 June 1992, the Consulate-General of Yugoslavia at Istanbul was attacked by a group. The flag displayed on the building was burned and a staff vehicle was damaged.

18. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 25/

[Original: English]

[15 January 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 dated 22 July* and 25 November 1992 and transmits the following report in response to the notes:

1. On 24 March 1992, a group of approximately 200 Kurdish sympathizers demonstrated outside the Turkish Embassy at 43 Belgrave Square. The Embassy had prior warning of the demonstration and passed the details on to the Diplomatic Protection Group, who increased the police presence. The demonstration was authorized and supervised by the police.

2. An attempt was made by the demonstrators to enter the Embassy, but the police prevented them from doing so. However, several of the Embassy's windows were broken and 20 people were arrested. The remaining demonstrators eventually dispersed. Enhanced security was maintained at both the Embassy and the Residence until early June, when it was reduced at the Embassy's request.

3. Of those arrested, 11 were charged with Public Order Offences, 2 were cautioned and 7 were released without charge.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey reproduced in document A/47/325/Add.1.

19. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 26/

[Original: English]

[4 March 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the United States of America has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 19 January 1993,* forwarding a report from the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China concerning an incident during which a member of the Chinese delegation was assaulted and robbed.

1. At 1600 hours, 13 November 1992, Mr. Yang Jie, a legal adviser at the People's Republic of China Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the victim of a vicious assault/robbery in front of Penn Station, New York City. Mr. Yang, in New York attending the United Nations General Assembly, was transported by the first police officers on the scene to St. Vincent's Hospital where he was treated for a serious stab wound. It is my understanding that the quick action of the responding police officers in getting Mr. Yang medical treatment played a major role in this injury not becoming life threatening. Mr. Yang told police he could not identify his assailant.

2. New York City Police authorizes continue to take this incident very seriously, assigning the case to a special Robbery Investigation task force. This unit canvassed the area in an attempt to locate any witnesses, but have thus far been unsuccessful. In addition, Mr. Yang's description of the robber was vague at best, and, unless an eyewitness comes forward, there is little real hope that his attacker could be identified.

3. The United States takes its responsibilities and obligation for the safety and security of the United Nations diplomatic community very seriously. As the Chinese Mission is well aware, the United States has been most responsive to any and all problems of this nature. For many years, uniformed police have been assigned at their diplomatic locations when the situation warrants a police presence. This act, however deplorable, was not a political act, nor directed at the Chinese or any diplomat; it was a crime of opportunity and Mr. Yang was unfortunately present when this criminal struck. The United States condemns this criminal action.

4. In subsequent discussions with Chinese Mission members regarding this incident, the Chinese representatives indicated their desire to send a letter to the New York City Police Commissioner praising the fast action of the police at the scene of the incident.

5. The United States Mission, through the New York City Police Department's Intelligence Division, has arranged for Chinese-speaking police officers from

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of China, reproduced in No. 2.

the Community Affairs Division to visit the Chinese Mission and provide information on crime prevention and avoidance to those interested parties. While this will not find Mr. Yang's attacker, perhaps it will prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Denmark (to respond to a report from Turkey)	10 January 1992	11 May 1992	7 May 1993
Cyprus (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran)	6 April 1992	6 August 1992	27 January 1993
Iraq (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran)	12 May 1992	14 September 1992	8 March 1993
Germany (to respond to a report from Turkey)	11 June 1992	12 October 1992	29 October 1992
Turkey (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran)	23 June 1992	23 October 1992	-
Ethiopia (to respond to a report from Israel)	30 June 1992	30 October 1992	-
Turkey (to respond to a report from Israel)	30 June 1992	30 October 1992	31 May 1993
Australia (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	31 December 1992
Belgium (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	-
Denmark (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	7 May 1993
France (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	-

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Iran (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	8 June 1993
Netherlands (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	-
Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	-
United Kingdom (to respond to a report from Turkey)	22 July 1992	25 November 1992	15 January 1993
United States (to respond to a report from Iraq)	12 February 1993	12 June 1993	-

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 47/31, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 1 AUGUST 1993, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSION OR SUCCESSION TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	18 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	8 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		6 May 1968
Belarus	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Burundi		1 May 1968
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait		23 July 1969
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		19 May 1965
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritania		16 July 1962
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967
Morocco		19 June 1968
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nauru		5 May 1978
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger		5 Dec. 1962
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		18 Dec. 1968
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968
Qatar		6 June 1986
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Togo		27 Nov. 1970
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	19 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		28 Mar. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 65.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Bulgaria		6 June 1989
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		26 Apr. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 66.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		21 Nov. 1990
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		17 Sept. 1992
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		11 May 1992
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979
Colombia	24 April 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973
Guinea		30 June 1988
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary		19 June 1987
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania		24 Feb. 1972
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989
Rwanda		31 May 1974
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989
Spain		3 Feb. 1970
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978
Togo		26 Sept. 1983
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		8 July 1964
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Viet Nam		8 Sept. 1992
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 75.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Mauritius		13 May 1970

Participant	Signature	Ratification or accession
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.V.11), note 3, p. 3, and note 2, p. 76.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

Notes

1/ A/INF/46/4 and A/47/325 and Add.1-2.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 January 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 January 1993.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 19 January 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 January 1993.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 February 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 February 1993.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 November 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 November 1992.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 17 May 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1993.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 October 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1992.

Notes (continued)

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 October 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 October 1992.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 November 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 November 1992.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 February 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 March 1993.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 30 April 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 April 1993.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 August 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 August 1993.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 11 June 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1993.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 February 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 February 1993.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 18 March 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 March 1993.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 6 October 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 October 1992.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 21 May 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 26 May 1993.

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 7 July 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 July 1993.

Notes (continued)

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Somalia and the Sudan to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 28 July 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1993.

23/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 August 1993.

24/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 June 1993.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 21 January 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 February 1993.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 March 1993 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 March 1993.